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REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-4, 9-11, and 14-21 are currently pending. Claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19 have been amended and new claims 20-21 have been added. Support for amendments to claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19 and for new claims 20 and 21 may be found in the application as originally filed at page 6, lines 9-11.

The specification at page 5, line 31 is objected to. Page 5 at line 31 has been amended to address the Examiner's concerns. Also, the specification in the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 20 has been amended to address typographical issues.

Claims 1 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent No. 3,654,570). Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas in view of Heiter (U.S. Patent No. 5,933,770). Claims 2, 9-11, and 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Barnes et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,793,162) in view of Thomas.

Claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19 have been amended to overcome these rejections. For example, claim 1 have been amended to recite "said first and second transmission lines within said inductive length are a constant fixed distance apart and are bent to reduce their overall dimension." Claims 9, 14, 17, and 19 have been similarly amended, therefore, claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19 will be collectively discussed. Discussed first below is the responsiveness of the claim amendments to the Office Action and discussed second is the patentability of the claims.

As an initial matter, Applicant wishes to thank Examiner Benny Lee for his discussions on December 31, 2003 regarding the responsiveness of the current claim amendments to the Office Action. As requested by Examiner Lee, Applicant is submitting a written discussion of the topics discussed with the Examiner regarding responsiveness to the Office Action. In particular, the Office Communication of November 4, 2003 indicates that the amendments to the independent claims are non-responsive to the outstanding Office Action as the amended claims include limitations for first and second transmission lines that are bent. The Office Communication further

indicates that because the transmission lines are recited as being “bent,” the transmission lines are not parallel, and therefore the independent claims do not read on the elected species of FIGS. 5 and 7A - 7B.

Applicant respectfully traverses the position asserted in the Office Communication and submits that the independent claims as amended do read on the elected species shown in FIGS. 5 and 7A - 7B, and therefore the amendment is responsive to the Office Action. In particular, Applicant points out that the common definition of the word parallel, as defined by Webster’s II New College Dictionary, includes “being an equal distance apart at every point” and “designating curves or surfaces everywhere equidistant.” Relevant pages from the Dictionary are included in an appendix for the Examiner’s convenience. The common definition of parallel is far more expansive than a set of straight lines that are equidistant, and includes lines that are “bent” and a “fixed distance apart,” as recited in the independent claims. The application as originally filed expressly embraces the common definition of the word parallel. In particular, at page 6, lines 10 - 14 of the application, transmission lines that are a constant fixed distance apart are described as being “bent into spirals, coils, or serpentine” to reduce an overall dimension of the transmission lines. Applicant particularly points out that the discussion at page 6, lines 10 - 14 pertains to embodiment of the elected species shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B, and not merely to FIG. 8. Accordingly, the application and amended independent claims embrace the common definition of the word parallel and use the common definition in a broad sense to describe embodiments of the elected species. Because the elected species of FIGS. 5 and 7A - 7B includes transmission lines that are bent (wherein bent lines are included in the common definition of the word parallel), the amendment is responsive to the Office Action. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the amendments to independent claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19 be entered.

Applicant also respectfully requests the allowance of claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19 as Thomas does not teach or suggest every limitation recited in claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19. Thomas, as understood, discloses a coaxial hybrid junction device that includes first and second conductors that are inductively coupled. Thomas’s conductors

are approximately parallel within a fixed length and then diverge to meet a set of center pin connectors. See Thomas's FIG. 1. Within the fixed length in which Thomas's conductors are approximately parallel, the conductors are not bent to reduce their overall dimension. Moreover, there is no motivation to bend Thomas's conductors as such bending would alter the divergence angle of the conductors, which is "[a]n important feature" that should be "finite" and have "ascertainable positions." See Thomas at Col. 3, lines 43-45. Because an important feature of Thomas's junction would be altered in bending the junction, there is not motivation to bend the junction. Therefore, Thomas fails to teach, or even suggest, every limitation recited in amended claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19. Therefore, Thomas fails to render amended claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19 obvious.

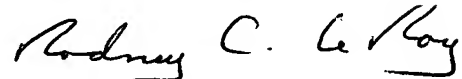
Barnes fails to make up for the deficiencies of Thomas discussed above. Barnes, as understood, discloses a system for adjusting the resistance and reactance of a matching network that includes a set of capacitors. Barnes system includes a directional coupler configured to receive signals reflected from a cable and the matching network. The reflected signals are processed by an RF amplitude detector, which forwards amplitude information for the reflected signals to a digital controller. The digital controller is configured to control a set of DC motors, which in turn adjust the capacitance of a set of capacitors that form a portion of Barnes's matching network. Capacitance adjustments effect changes in the resistance and reactance of Barnes's matching network. See Barnes at Col. 4, line 6 to Col. 5, line 10. As Barnes's matching network includes capacitors and does not include transmission lines, Barnes fails to teach or suggest a matching network that includes transmission lines that are a "fixed distance apart and are bent to reduce their overall dimension" as recited in amended claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19. Therefore, Barnes fails to make up for the deficiencies of Thomas. Therefore, Barnes and Thomas fail to render amended claims 1, 9, 14, 17, and 19 obvious.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 650-326-2400.

Respectfully submitted,



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TSUTOMU TANAKA et al.
Application No.: 10/045,515

PATENT

APPENDIX

Webster's II

New College Dictionary

Webster's II
New College Dictionary



Houghton
Mifflin
Company

Webster's II

New College Dictionary



Houghton Mifflin Company

Boston • New York

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ISBN 0-395-96214-5

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Webster's II new college dictionary.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-395-70869-9 (alk. paper)

1. English language -- Dictionaries. I. Webster's II new

Riverside University dictionary

PE1628.W55164 1995

423 -- dc20

95-5833
CIP

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Printed in the United States

Con

Editorial a

Preface . .

Elements c

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Abbreviat

Pronunciat

DICTIONA

Abbreviat

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Geographic

Foreign Wor

Four-Year C

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A Concise C

Forms of Ac

Table of Me

Periodic Tab

Signs and Sy

paramecium

ostentatious display. 6. A public **-rad-ing, -rades**. — vt. 1. To or review. 2. To march or walk ostentatiously: *FLAUNT* < *paraded* or a formal military review. 2. To in a public place. — **pa-rad'**

ar'-a-di-klor'-a-ben'-zen', **ben'-**
compound, $C_6H_5Cl_2$, used as a

ME, example < LLat. *paradigma* to exhibit: *para*, alongside + *he* inflectional forms of a word on or declension to which it be-
mat'ic (-dīg-māt'ik) *adj.*
: *paradis* < OFr. < LLat. *paradi-*
an *pai-daēza*: *pai*, around +
: Garden of Eden. 2. a. HEAVEN 2.
righteous souls awaiting the Res-
or loveliness < an island *para-*
di-si'-a-cal (pār'-dī-si'-a-kal,
i'ti-kal, zā'ti-kal) *adj.* — **par'-**
al-ly *adv.*

ox-es. [Lat. *paradoxum* < Gk.
with expectation: *para*, beyond +
A seemingly contradictory state.
One exhibiting contradictory or
an essentially self-contradictory
from acceptable premises. 4. A
ion. — **par'-a-dox'-i-cal** *adj.*
'a-dox'-i-cal-ness *n.*
livery of supplies by parachute.
ps. To deliver by parachute.
i. var. of PARESTHESIA.
parum, too little + Lat. *affinis*.
finitly with other material. 1.
lid hydrocarbon mixture used to
and sealing materials. 2. *Chem.*
Chiefly Brit. Kerosene. — vt.
e, impregnate, or coat with *para-*

analogous group of saturated ali-
l formula C_nH_{2n+2} , the simplest
ane.

r-māl'do-hid' *n.* A white solid
where *n* is at least 6, used as a

also **par-a-ge-ne-sia** (-jə-
er in which a formation of asso-
a-ge-net'ic (-jə-nēt'ik) *adj.*
Fr. < OItal. *paragone* < *parago-*
parakonan, to sharpen: *para-*
pattern or model of excellence or
a. An unflawed diamond weigh-
ge spherical pearl. 3. A printing
, **-gon-ing, -gons**. To parallel

paragraphe < Med. Lat. *paragra-*
< Gk. *paragraphe*, line in a di-
< *paragraphein*, to write beside
A distinct division of a written
thought or point relevant to the
may consist of one or more sen-
ence where a new paragraph should
3. A brief article, notice, or an-
-vt. **-graphed, -graph-ing**,
paragraphs. — **par-a-graph'**

'n *MATÉ* 2.
par'-a-jour *n.* Highly subjective
n. — **par'-a-jour** *nal-is'tic*

quet.] A small parrot, usu. with
lized parachute that is towed by
s a person in its harness up and

[**PAR**(A)- + (ACET)ALDEHYDE.] A
 $H_{12}O_3$, of acetaldehyde, used as a

pertaining to, or being a person
a lawyer. — **par'-a-le-gal** *n.*
illaxe < Gk. *parallaxis* < *paral-*
assein, to exchange < *allos*, oth-

er of an object, caused by a
it provides a new line of sight.

par-al-lel (pār'-a-lēl') *adj.* [Lat. *parallelus* < Gk. *parallelōs*, beside + *allēlōn*, of one another < *allos*, other.] 1. Being an equal distance apart at every point. 2. a. Designating two or more straight planar lines that do not intersect. b. Designating two or more planes or a line and a plane, that do not intersect. c. Designating curved surfaces everywhere equidistant. 3. a. Having readily recognizable similarities, analogous aspects, or comparable parts. b. Having the same direction or tendency. 4. Containing or marked by corresponding tactical constructions or forms. 5. Mus. Moving consistently by the same intervals. — Used of two or more melodies. 6. *Elect.* Designating a circuit or part of a circuit connected in parallel. 7. *Computer Sci.* Of or relating to the simultaneous transmission of all the bits of a byte over separate wires < a parallel printer > b. Of or relating to the simultaneous performance of multiple operations < parallel processing > — *adv.* In a parallel manner or relationship. — *n.* 1. A line or surface equidistant from another. 2. One of a set of parallel geometric figures, usu. lines. 3. a. Something that is analogous to or closely resembles something else. b. A comparison indicating analogy or similarity. 4. The condition of being parallel: near similarity or agreement in particulars. 5. Any of the imaginary lines representing degrees of latitude that encircle the earth parallel to the plane of the equator. 6. A sign (||) indicating material referred to in a note or reference. 7. *Elect.* A configuration of two or more two-terminal components connected between two points in a circuit with one terminal of each connected to each of the two points < circuits in parallel > — **le-leled, -le-ing, -lels**. 1. To make or place parallel to. 2. To extend parallel to. 3. To be similar or analogous to. 4. To be or prove an equal or match for. 5. To demonstrate to be analogous.

* **syns**: PARALLEL, COEXTENSIVE, COLLATERAL, CONCURRENT, *core meaning*: lying in the same plane and not intersecting < parallel railroad tracks >

parallel bars *pl. n.* 1. Two horizontal poles set parallel to each other in adjustable upright supports and used in gymnastic exercises. 2. A competitive gymnastics event in which parallel bars are used. — **par-al-lel-e-piped** (pār'-a-lēl'-e-pīd, -pīp'id) *n.* [Gk. *parallelēpipēdon*: *parallelōs*, parallel + *epipedon*, plane surface < *epi*, on + *pedon*, ground.] A solid having six faces, each a parallelogram.

par-al-lel-ism (pār'-a-lēl'-iz-əm) *n.* 1. The state or position of parallel relationship. 2. Likeness, correspondence, or similarity in aspect, course, or tendency. 3. A. The use of corresponding syntactic forms. An instance of such use. 4. *Philos.* The doctrine that to every mental change there corresponds a concomitant, but causally unconnected, physical alteration.

par-al-lel-o-gram (pār'-a-lēl'-o-grām) *n.* [LLat. *parallelogrammum*, Gk. *parallelōgrammon* < *parallelōgrammos*, bound by parallel lines: *parallelōs*, parallel + *grammē*, line.] A four-sided plane figure with opposite sides parallel.

par-al-o-gism (pār'-al'-o-jiz-əm) *n.* [Fr. *paralogisme* < LLat. *paralogismus* < Gk. *paralogismos* < *paralogos*, unreasonable: *para*, beyond + *logos*, reason.] Logic. Illogical or fallacious reasoning, esp. a faulty argument of whose fallacy the reasoner is unaware. — **par-al'-o-gis-tic** *adj.*

par-a-lyse (pār'-a-līz') *v.* Chiefly Brit. *var. of PARALYZE.*
par-al-y-sis (pār'-al'-y-sis) *n.* *pl. -ses (-sēz')* [Lat. < Gk. *paralysē*, to disable: *para*, in an injurious way + *luein*, to release.] 1. Partial or complete loss of the ability to move or have sensation in a bodily part as a result of injury to, or disease of its nerve supply. Stopping or impairment of activity < a paralysis of industrial production > — **par'-a-lyt'ic** (pār'-a-līt'ik) *adj.* *cf.* *n.*

paralysis agitans (āj'i-tānz') *n.* [NLat.: Lat. *paralysis agitans*, Lat. *agitans*, pr.prt. of *agitare*, to shake.] Parkinson's disease.

par-a-lyze (pār'-a-līz') *vt. -lyzed, -lyz-ing, -lyz-es*. [Fr. *paralyser* < *paralyse*, *paralysis* < Lat. *paralysis*.] 1. To affect with paralysis. 2. To make helpless or unable to move. 3. To impair the functioning or progress of < The blizzard paralyzed traffic > — **par'-a-lyz'-er** *n.*
* **syns**: PARALYZE, BENUMB, NUMB, STUN, STUPEFY *v. core meaning*: to make helpless, as by emotion < Sudden fear paralyzed them >

par-a-mag-net (pār'-a-māg'net) *n.* A paramagnetic substance.
par-a-mag-net-ic (pār'-a-māg'net'ik) *adj.* Pertaining to or describing a substance in which an induced magnetic field is in the same direction as and greater in strength than the magnetizing field, but much weaker than in ferromagnetic materials. — **par'-a-mag-net-ic-al-ly** *adv.* — **par'-a-mag-net-ism** (-māg'net-iz-əm) *n.*
par-a-mat-ta or **par-ra-mat-ta** (pār'-a-māt'ta) *n.* [After *Parmatta*, Australia.] A fine light silk-and-wool or cotton-and-wool dress fabric.

par-a-me-ci-um (pār'-a-mē'shē-əm, -sē-əm) *n.* *pl. -ci-a (-shē-sē-a) or -ci-ums*. [NLat. *Paramecium*, genus name. < Gk. *paramēkos*, oblong: *para*, alongside + *mēkos*, length.] Any of various usu. oval-shaped ciliate protozoans of the genus *Paramecium*, with an oral groove for feeding.

ā pat ā pay ā care ā father ē pet ē be hw which ōt pht
ī tie īr pier ō pot ō toe ō paw, for ōi noise ōō tool

par-a-med-ic (pār'-a-mēd'ik) *n.* One trained to supply emergency medical treatment or assist medical professionals.

par-a-med-i-cal (pār'-a-mēd'ik-al) *adj.* Of, designating, or relating to paramedics or their work.

para-ment (pār'-a-mēnt) *n.* *pl. -ments or -men-ta* (-mēnt'a) [ME < Med. Lat. *paramentum* < *parare*, to decorate < Lat., to prepare.] often *paraments* or *paramenta*. Ecclesiastical hangings or vestments.

para-meter (pār'-a-mē-tēr) *n.* 1. A variable or arbitrary constant appearing in a mathematical expression, each value of which restricts or determines the specific form of the expression. 2. *Informal*. a. A fixed boundary or limit: *CONSTANT*. b. A typical element < Violence and crime are some of the parameters of urban life > — **par'-a-met'ric** (pār'-a-mēt'rik), **par'-a-met'ri-cal** *adj.* — **par'-a-met'-ri-cal-ly** *adv.*

para-mil-i-tar-y (pār'-a-mīl'it-ēr'e) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating forces organized after a military pattern, esp. as a potential military force.

para-mo-ni-a (pār'-a-mō-nē'zhə) *n.* A distortion of memory in which experience and fantasy are confused: *DEJA VU*.

para-mo (pār'-a-mō, pār'-ə) *n.* *pl. -mos*. [Sp. *paramo*, open desolate land.] A high treeless plain of tropical South America.

para-morph (pār'-a-mōrf') *n.* A mineral crystal formed or affected by metamorphism.

para-mor-phine (pār'-a-mōrf'en') *n.* Thebaine.

para-mor-phism (pār'-a-mōrf'iz-əm) *n.* Structural alteration of a mineral without change of chemical composition. — **par'-a-mor'-phic, par'-a-mor'-phous** *adj.*

para-mount (pār'-a-mōnt') *adj.* [AN *paramont*: OFr. *par*, by (< *par*, per) + OFr. *amont*, above.] 1. Of foremost importance or concern. 2. Supreme in rank, power, or authority. — *n.* One of highest power or authority. — **par'-a-mōnt'-cy** *n.* — **par'-a-mōnt'-ly** *adv.*

para-mour (pār'-a-mōor') *n.* [ME < *par amour*, by way of love < OFr. *par*, by (< Lat. *per*) + *amour*, love (< Lat. *amor* < *amare*, to love).] A lover, esp. one in an adulterous relationship.

para-m-y-i-um (pār'-a-mī'yo-um) *n.* A starchlike reserve carbohydrate found in various protozoans and algae.

para-rang (pār'-rāng') *n.* [Malay.] A short, heavy, straight-edged knife used in Malaysia and Indonesia as a tool and weapon.

para-noi-a (pār'-a-noi'-ə) *n.* [NLat. < Gk. *madness* < *paranoos*, delirious: *para*, beyond + *nous*, mind.] A nondegenerative, psychotic disorder marked by delusions of persecution or of grandeur, often erroneously rationalized.

para-noi-ac (pār'-a-noi'-āk, -noi'ik) *n.* One afflicted with paranoia. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or resembling paranoia.

para-noid (pār'-a-noid') *adj.* 1. Relating to, typical of, or afflicted with paranoia. 2. Showing behavior suggestive of paranoia. — *n.* One afflicted with paranoia.

para-nor-mal (pār'-a-nōr'māl) *adj.* Not within the range of normal experience, or scientifically explainable phenomena. — **par'-a-nor-mal'-i-ty** *n.* — **par'-a-nor-mal'-ly** *adv.*

para-nthro-pus (pār'-an-thrō'pas, pār-rān'thrō-pas) *n.* *pl. -pus*. [NLat. *Paranthropus*, genus name: *PARA*- + Gk. *anthropos*, man.] An extinct antropoloid ape of the genus *Paranthropus*, known from remains found in Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania.

para-pet (pār'-a-pēt, -pit') *n.* [Fr. < Ital. *parapetto*: *parare*, to shield < *petto*, chest < Lat. *pectus*.] 1. A low protective railing or wall along the edge of a roof or balcony. 2. An earthen or stone embankment protecting soldiers from enemy fire. — **par'-a-pet'ed** (-pēt'id) *adj.*
para-graph (pār'-a-grāf') *n.* [OFr. *paraphe* < Med. Lat. *paraphrasis*, paraphrase sign. — see *PARAGRAPH*.] A flourish made after or below a signature, orig. to prevent forgery.

para-pher-na-lia (pār'-a-fēr-nāl'yə, -fā-nāl'yə) *pl. n.* [Med. Lat., a married woman's property exclusive of her dowry < Gk. *parapherna*: *para*, beyond + *phēnē*, dowry.] (*sing. or pl. in number*). 1. Personal belongings. 2. The articles used in a given activity: *EQUIPMENT* < *cooking paraphernalia* > 3. A married woman's personal property exclusive of her dowry, according to common law.

para-phra-se (pār'-a-frāz') *n.* [OFr. < Lat. *paraphrasis* < Gk. < *paraphrazein*, to paraphrase: *para*, alongside + *phrazein*, to show.] 1. A restatement of a text or passage in another form or other words, used to clarify meaning. 2. The making of paraphrases, often used as a teaching device. — *vt.* *cf.* *vi.* **-phrased, -phras-ing, -phras-es**. To express in or compose a paraphrase. — **par'-a-phras'-a-ble** *adj.*

par'-a-phras'-er *n.*
* **syns**: PARAPHRASE, REPHRASE, RESTATE, REWORD, TRANSLATE *v.* *core meaning*: to express the meaning of in other, esp. simpler words < paraphrased a passage from Shakespeare >

para-phras-tic (pār'-a-frās'tik) or **par-a-phras-ti-cal** (-tī-kal) *adj.* [Fr. *paraphrastique* < Gk. *paraphrastikos* < *paraphrazein*, to paraphrase.] 1. Like a paraphrase. 2. Explaining or translating more amply < clearly >. — **par'-a-phras'-ti-cal-ly** *adv.*

para-ph-y-sis (pār'-a-līf'-sis) *n.* *pl. -ses (-sēz')* [PARA- + Gk. *phus-*

sis, nature.] One of the steri-
carrying or sexual organs of ce
par-a-ple-gi-a (pār'-a-plē'jē)
iplegia < *paraplésein*, to stril
to strike.] Complete paralysis
both legs that is caused by i:
— **par'-a-plē'gic** (-plē'jīk) *adj.*

par-a-po-di-um (pār'-a-pō'dē-
fleshy paired appendages of ea
function in locomotion and br
par-a-pro-fes-sion-al (pār'-
who is not a member of a giv
sional.

para-psy-chol-o-gy (pār'-
ena, as telepathy, clairvoyance
plainable by known natural law
— **par'-a-psy-chol'-o-gist** *n.*

para-quat (pār'-a-kwōt') *n.*
compound, $C_{12}H_{14}N_2Cl_2$, used
Pa-rá rubber (pār'-ā, pār'-ə),
obtained from various tropical
vea, esp. *H. brasiliensis*.

par-a-sang (pār'-a-sāng') *n.*
Iranian orig.] An ancient Persia
miles.

par-a-se-le-ne (pār'-a-sē-lē'nē,
lēnē, moon.] A luminous spot
(-lē'nīk, -lēn'ik) *adj.*

para-site (pār'-a-sīt') *n.* [OFr.
expense of another < Lat. *para-*
sitos, grain.] 1. *Biol.* An organis
or in a different organism while
its host. 2. A person who habit
generosity of others. 3. A sycop
esp. in ancient Greece.

par-a-sit-ic (pār'-a-sīt'ik) *als*
relating to, or typical of a parasit
— **par'-a-sit'-i-cal-ly** *adv.*

para-sit-i-cide (pār'-a-sīt'īf-
to destroy parasites. — *adj.* *De-*
i-ci'dal (-sīt'īl) *adj.*

para-sit-ism (pār'-a-sīt'iz-əm)
istence or behavior of a parasit
parasitic infestation.

para-sit-ize (pār'-a-sīt'īz-, -si
on (a host) as a parasite.

para-sit-to-l-o-gy (pār'-a-sīt-
parasitism. — **par'-a-si-to-lo-**
log'ic-al *adj.* — **par'-a-si-to-**

para-sit-o-sis (pār'-a-sīt-ō'sī-
case resulting from it.

para-sol (pār'-a-sōl', -sōl') *n.*
shield + *sole*, sun < Lat. *sol*.]
A sunshade.

para-sym-pa-thet-ic *ner-*
ik) *n.* *Anat.* The part of the auto-
the brainstem and the lower pa
inhibits or opposes the physiolo-
ous system, as in tending to sti
the heart, and dilating blood ves
para-syn-the-sis (pār'-a-sīn'-
a combination of compounding
ed, formed from down plus *hea*
— **par'-a-syn-thet'ic** (-thēt'īl)

para-tax-is (pār'-a-tāk'sis)
paratassein, to arrange side by
range.) The coordination of gram
clauses without the use of coor-
tions, as *It was hot; the grass*
(-tāk'tik), *par'-a-tac'ti-cal* *ac*
par-a-thi-on (pār'-a-thī'ōn') *n.*
highly poisonous yellowish liqui
an agricultural insecticide.

para-thy-roid-ec-to-my
-mies. Surgical excision of the
par-a-thy-roid gland (pār'-
kidney-shaped glands that lie in
roid gland and secrete a hormone
rus metabolism.

para-troop (pār'-a-trōop') *adj.*
par-a-troop-er (pār'-a-trōop'
par-a-troop-ers (pār'-a-trōops') *pl*
parachute from an aircraft.

para-ty-phoid fever (pār'-a-
ease that resembles typhoid fever
teria of the genus *Salmonella*.

para-vane (pār'-a-vān') *n.* A de-
towed alongside a ship to cut the